--(9) tumor or cancer (e.g., thyroid cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer, prostatic cancer, small cell lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, gastric cancer, bile duct cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, ovary cancer, melanoma, osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, malignant pheochromocytoma, neuroblastoma, brain tumor, thymoma, kidney cancer, etc.), leukemia (e.g., leukemia/chronic lymphoid leukemia of basophil leukocyte, chronic myeloid leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, etc.);--

A2

Please replace the paragraph at page 149, line 29, to page 150, line 15, with the following paragraph:

--More specifically, the desired gene can be obtained by retrieval of database using as a probe the RFG(R/K) sequence or RSG(R/K) sequence or RLG(K/R) sequence or a sequence containing the amino acid sequence and a sequence containing the base sequence encoding the same. Examples of the probe include:

A3

RFGK: 5'-(C/A)G(A/C/G/T)TT(T/C)GG(A/C/G/T)AA(A/G)-3' (SEQ ID NO:20)

RFGR: 5'-(C/A)G(A/C/G/T)TT(T/C)GG(A/C/G/T)(A/C)G(A/C/G/T)-3' (SEQ ID NO:21)

RSGK: 5'-(C/A)G(A/C/G/T)(A/T)(C/G)(A/C/G/T)GG(A/C/G/T)AA(A/G)-3' (SEQ ID NO:22)

RSGR: 5'-(C/A)G(A/C/G/T)(A/T)(C/G)(A/C/G/T)GG(A/C/G/T)(A/C)G(A/C/G/T)-3' (SEQ ID NO:23)

RLGK: 5'-(C/A)G(A/C/G/T)(T/C)T(A/C/G/T)GG(A/C/G/T)AA(A/G)-3' (SEQ ID NO:24)

RLGR: 5'-(C/A)G(A/C/G/T)(T/C)T(A/C/G/T)GG(A/C/G/T)(A/C)G(A/C/G/T)-3' (SEQ ID NO:25)

and the like, as the DNA sequence corresponding to RFG(K/R), RSG(K/R) and RLG(K/R).--

Please replace the paragraph at page 166, lines 28-32, with the following paragraph:

--This shows the base sequence of primer 1 used for cloning the cDNA encoding the rat "area around brainstem"-derived novel G protein-coupled receptor protein rOT7T022L obtained in Example 7, which will be later described. [SEQ ID NO:36]--

Please replace the paragraph at page 174, line 23, to page 175, line 12, with the following paragraph:

--The reaction solution was composed of 20 pM each of the synthetic DNA primers (F5 and hR1), 0.25 mM dNTPs, 0.5 ml of Ex Taq DNA polymerase and a buffer attached to the enzyme, which were mixed together to make the total volume of the reaction solution 50 ml. Using Thermal Cycler (Perkin-Elmer Co.) for amplification, one cycle was set to include 98°C for 10 seconds, 65°C for 20 seconds and 72°C for 20 seconds. This cycle was repeated 40 times in total. The amplification product was confirmed by 1.2% agarose electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining. After the PCR product was proven to be amplified, the reaction product was purified using QIA Quick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen), followed by sequencing. The sequencing reaction was conducted using BigDye Deoxy Terminator Cycle Sequence Kit (ABI Inc.). The DNAs were decoded using an automated fluorescent sequencer (ABI377). The data of the base sequences obtained were read by DNASIS (Hitachi System Engineering Co., Ltd.). As a result, cDNA with the 3' terminus different from the cDNA obtained in Example 2 was obtained. The cDNA thus obtained in this Example was found to be a splicing variant of the cDNA obtained in Example 2. The base sequence determined (SEQ ID NO:9) and the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8) are shown in FIG. 3.--

Please replace the paragraph at page 181, lines 11-25, with the following paragraph:

--Further using the same primer set, PCR was carried out by repeating 25 times a cycle set to include 98°C for 10 seconds, 60°C for 20 seconds and 72°C for 25 seconds. The amplification product was confirmed by 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining. The band was purified using QIA quick Gel Extrication Kit (Qiagen), followed by sequencing in a manner similar to Example 3. To obtain the 5' and 3' terminal sequences of the mouse type physiologically active peptide cDNA